DARTIES DESIRING COMPORTABLE

703 FIFTEENTH STREET NORTH-ROOMS for rent, over Thompson's Drug Store, on Firteenth street.

WANTS.

WANTED-A PHONOGRAPHER DE sires a position as secretary or amanuously as, C. D. E., REPUBLICAN Office. non-sta ANTED-SITUATION AS SPECIFICA WANTED-THE CITIZENS OF GEORGE

fire and life tenurance in first-class compa Apply to GEO. B. COBURN, kesurance, his K street, opposite Post Office, nov28-22

FOR SALE-I OFFER FOR SALE ONE

LOTS - "ABINGTON PARK" - AT PRI LATIMER & CLEARY, Additioners, noils-in

TVY CITY LOTS, \$200.

at Pringing Office, GEO, M. LANCKTON, 503 Seventh street northwest. LOST AND FOUND. OST-ON TUESDAY EVENING, NO tember 21, between thrist church, George an, and Seventeenth street, Washington, a sound solitaire Eathling. The inder will be

FOR SALE OR RENT. FOR SALE OF RENT-SIX SUBSTAN-

Gen. Butler is expected here to day.

W. Markinn, French Consul General of Culas, died in Havana suddenly yesterday morning. was in town yesterday. He returned to New

Brevet Brigadier General Thomas J. Leslie

falo, N. Y., to Miss Faunie Metcalfe. Republican politicism was handsomely received

of the discess of Kentucky, signified his acceptwell in the jury-room, and died a few minutes at-

of seiling wine without a Reense, was this after-noon sentenced to thirty days in prison, and fined \$200. The court warned the Riquor dealers if organized resistance to the law continued the full penalty would be meted out. This case is the first criminal prosecution by the excise board for

county, composed of ten negroes and seven whites, forgery and embezzlement, while circuit clerk here: six indictments against A.W. Dorsey, clerk of the Circuit Court, for forgery and embession ment, and are indictments against G. W. Daven-

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

FORTHCOMING REPORT OF SECRE-TARY DELANO.

PUBLIC DAND DISPOSED OF-PROTECTION FOR TIMBER LANDS-CAPITOL GROUNDS IMPROVEMENT-DISTRIBUTION OF PUB-LIC DOCUMENTS-THE DISTRICT'S NEW

The following extracts from the forthcoming port of the Secretary of the Interior will be und of general interest:

NEW LEGISLATION REGARDING THE PUBLIC LAND. RECONDENDED. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, pub-ic lands were disposed of as follows:

ostead entries.

ser culture entries.

cultural college scrip locations.

oved to States as swamp.

ned to railroads. ertined to railroads.

writined for wason roads.

rritined for agricultural colleges.

rritined for common schools.

rritined for universities.

sproved to State for internal im
wovements. 134,086.70

ed of the proceeding year. The cash receipts ere \$2,469,508.50, a sum less by \$208,577 than that belved the preceding year. During the year Tocerved the precond year. Daring the year 20,002 Hold not be greatly surveyed, making, with the quantity proviously surveyed, 649,385,382 acres, it is worthy of notice that the diminution in the aggregate quantity of lands disposed of in the last fiscal year, as compared with the year before, is found chiefly in the amount certified to

the last fiscal year, as compared with the year before, is found chiefly in the amount certified to railroads; a.284,314.22 acres in the year ending June 30, 1874, against 6,083,535,57 acres in that cading June 30, 1874, against 6,083,535,57 acres in that cading June 30, 1874, against 6,083,535,57 acres in that cading June 30, 1875. Nearly a million acres were entered under the timber act, which august well for the now treeless prairies of the West. The catries under this and the homestead act exceed by over half a million acres like entries during the proceeding year. Such entries, being made for actual use, are the surest criterion of the progress of the country.

The rapid destruction of timber in this country, and especially that which is found on the public lands, is a source of great solicitate to all persons who have given the subject any consideration. If this destruction progresses in the future as raphily as in the past, the timber lands of the Government will soon be deemeded of overything that is valuable. Effective legislation protecting there lands from such waste is absolutely necessary, and cannot longer be neglected without serious injury to the public interests.

The recommendations of the Commissioner are, chat pine and fir lands shall not be subject to entry under the pro-emption and homestead laws that a system of surveys be devised by which the quantity of pine and fir timber on each smallest subdivision of a section may be at least closely approximated; that an immediate exploration by experts of the unsurveyed person of those States and Territories known to contain pine and fir timber be made, with a view of ascertaining the goographical situation of such districts; that the reports of such explorations be followed by immediate surveys, appraisements, procelamations and sales, at not less than the appraised value, and

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CAPITAL GROUNDS. Congress having provided for the improvement the Capital grounds, "according to the plans of under the general direction of Mr. Fred. Law Imstead," important changes have been made that direction in accordance with a general an prepared by Mr. (Timstead, Artificial deco-ation will be applied to objects which serve a stituctly useful purpose, and then only where, y their form and position, they may be made to ppear as attachments and supports of the cen-ral structure. Ornamental objects of this class, nough substantial and eigent, will, with a sinappear as attachments and supports of the central structure. Ornamental objects of this class, though substantial and elegant, will, with a single exception, be inconspicuous in a general view. The exception proposed is designed to produce an effect of greater strength and more stately proportions in the western base of the Capitol. The present building is set further out upon the hill-side than it would have been had the design from the beginning centemplated so large a structure, and the seant embankments fixed with turf by which its deep basement and foundations are concealed, have the effect of enlancing, rather than of overcoming this defect of position. It is proposed to substatute a single terrace 50 feet wine, with supporting walls 10 feet in height, of the same material and architectural character as the main structure, which in a general way, will apparently give greater proporting than at present, and will also impart to it the appearance of being seated more firmly on the summit of the hill.

vol. 18. Report on the Aeridida of North America. Report on the Extinct Vertebrate Fauna. Report on the Flora of Colorado

Report on the Flora of Colorado
Dr. F. V. Hayden's sixth annual report.
Dr. F. V. Hayden's first, second and third
annual reports
Miscollaneous publications of the United
States geological survey.
United States efficial register, 1873.
From the Department of State:
Pamphict laws, first session, Forty-third

Total number of volumes received 76,339
These documents were distributed as soon as practicable after their reception, in accordance with legal provisions relating thereto. The expense necessarily connected with the packing and distribution of so great a number of public documents will require a larger appropriation than the last, which has been found inadequate for the purpose.

The construction of the jail has steadily ad vanced since the date of my las; annual report, although the Supervising Architect reports that much delay in the progress of the work resulted from the failure by the parties who contracted to furnish the cut at one to supply the same within the time specified in their contract. He is of opinion, however, that, if no unforseen delay excurs, the building will be completed within the current fiscal year. He states that the work already done has been satisfactorily and economically performed, and that when completed the new jail for the District of Columbia will be superior in general arrangement, and in the important requisition of light and ventilation, to any prison building in this country, Proposals were duly invited by advertisament for cut-stone cornice and flagging, and contracts were awarded. prison building in this country. Proposals were duly invited by advertisement for out-stone concleo and flagging, and contracts were awarded, with the approval of the Board of Commissioners, to the lowest responsible bidder in such case.

The architect invites attention to his former recommendation that the building he completed in such a manner that it may be used not only for the purposes of a jail, but for those of a penitonitary.

The also states that were the outliding to be used for penitentiary purposes, a large annual saving to the Government would be effected. The architect again subults for consideration the fitness of providing a separate building for the detention and reformation of founds prisoners. He suggests the propriety of removing the immates of the poor-house to some other and more desirable locality, and of convertion for female prisoners, for which purpose it can be adapted, in his judgment, at a reasonable expense.

The Supervising Architect submits the necessary estimates for the completion of the jail, and its surroundings, in accordance with plans aiready approved. His estimate for the completion of the building amounts to \$40,005.760, and for the fences and inclusores, 80,000, in all \$420,007.93. Congress having made an appropriation of \$50,000 on June 22, 1874, a balance is left to be provided for of \$140,007.93. He also estimates that there will be required for heating apparatus \$22,000, and for hitchen utentils, washing apparatus \$22,000, and for hitchen utentils, and the surrounding the surrounding the surrounding the surrounding the surrounding the surrounding the

PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 .- A special Washing conference with newspaper men. Negotiations for the purchase of the controlling interest in the Philadelphia Press were concluded pesterday by cable, and Col. McClure will take editorial direction of that journal on the lat of January, Col. Formey retains a large interest in the paper. but voluntarily retires from editorial duties. He will remain abroad until the Centernial, and will correspond regularly far the Press during his absence abroad. In answer to an inquiry as to the political course of the Press, Col. McClure said: "I guess it will be like the people—inde-

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1874.

THE CURRENCY MOVEMENTS TO THE INTERIOR - THE RISE IN GOLD-A GLANCE AT THE SITUATION IN EU.

: From the New York Fluancial Chronicle. A wholesome change seems to have begun in the monetary movements of the West, and the bank statement to-day will no doubt show that currency is beginning to flow from this city for the purpose of moving the crops. The recent stagnation of the loan market resembles in its uperficial aspects that which followed the great panie of 1866 in England. Some persons are be-ginning to inquire whether these symptoms of anguer in our financial circles are likely to be as dilatory to passing off as they were in England after the panic referred to. To this question a satisfactory answer is usually given, and we hink with good reason. It is well known that

satisfactory answer is assually given, and we think with good rosson. It is well known that the causes and the nature of the panic of 1895 placed that event in a totally dillerent category from our crists of 1872. Never since the break-down of the English credit system of 1835 bus the Hank of English credit system of 1835 bus the Hank of English credit system of 1835 bus the shock.

Its amazing recuperative powers were more slow to produce a reaction than they had ever shown themselves before. Hen who have thoroughly investigated the situation tell us that in the next poster to England which, necording to the popular belief, may be looked for after an interval of ten years from 1865. England will probably suffer from a similar lack of recuperative elasticity. However this may be it is certain the rocovery was extremely slow and the reaction unusually languid after the twerend and Guerney disasters. Many causes have been assigned for this tardiness and want of clasticity. Some of these we have lately referred to. What we wish now to insist upon is that the two crises were so different in their character that we cannot argue from the one to the other. not argue from the one to the other.

If our opinion is correct it leads to several im-ortant inferences. First, it confirms the convic If our opinion is correct it leads to several important interences. First, it confirms the conviction which is so generally hold throughout the country that the quietade of business is a health-ful symptom. It brotokens returning vigor and renewed enterprise. It shows that our people all over the country are conomizing, and every one knows that to economize, to save, to give free course to the forces of fungality, are among the mest powerful methods by which the national wealth accumulates. Secondly, it is a maxim of political science that no nation can long accumulate its wealth by economics such as we are practicely without setting the wheels of industry in swifter motion. One of the numerous compensations which the panel recems destined to confor on

this country is that it has inspired our people with the desire and the determination to be saving of their wealth, as well as energetic in its production and distribution.

For these and other reasons we have uniformly regarded as hopeful the prospects of our commerce and finance since the panic. The result so far has given abundant corroboration to the hopeful views of the situation, an if if any of our readers are disposed to lose confidence because business does not revive more swiftly, they will see reason, on reflection, to conclude that here, as in so many other great movements, it is best and safest to "haston slowly."

Still, as we said, there is ground for the expectation that before long some signs of activity will spring up, and we may regard the present movement of currency to the West and South as a harbinger of better things to come. Of course there are obstacles to be surmounted of a very formidable character. But what is certain is that we are on the way to improvement, which cannot be very long delayed. One of these obstacles is the present position of the Bank of England.

Its reserve has fallent to 9 millions sterling, which is a point that is never reached without anxiety and alarm. The danger is enhanced by the fact that the joint-stock banks of London now hold deposits to the amount of mere than 190 millions sterling, and are not required by law to keep any coin reserve. Hence the habit has sprung up among them of keeping a balance in

and trusting to that, as if it were a coin reserve of their own. The consequence is that of the 22 millions of specie and bullion in the Bank of Eng-land one half is liable to be drawn out by the joint-stock banks, whose balances in the Bank of England at critical periods run up from their usual average of 8 millions sterling to 11 or 12 millions. The result of this anomalous state of things is that the Bank of England is much less strong in actual reserve than it seems to be.

markets of contendrate Lurepe, which the hank of France is so successfully strengthening herself to meet. The causes of this apprehended stringency are well known.

They arise chiefly from the belief that Germany at the beginning of the new year will demonstrate sliver, and will thus throw the foreign exchanges into confusion. From the cable dispatches of the last day or two it seems as though the financial position assumed by the Reichstag may result in postpooing the intended monetary change to a future time. If this expectation be fulfilled, the pressure on the Bank of England may, parhaps, relax; but it is impossible to regard the present relations of the English money market to our own without anxiety. It will, of course, suggest itself to every one that any trouble which might occur in the European money markets would have much less power than formerly to produce a responsive stringency here. But the present be tided over.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF ESTION.

AND ORIO CANAL TO THE ORIORIVER

The following is a synapsis of a speech on the ubject of transportation and the extension of the 'hesspeake and 'Chio canal, made by the Hon, Montgomery Biair last summer at McKenny's Springs, Garrett county, Md. The following is a sketch of his remarks:

Springh, Grarrett county, and incolorwing is a sketch of his semarks:

Mr. Hlair congratulated the people on the revival of the public interest in the subject of transportation, and believed that the fact was fully established by the able report of the Senate Transportation Committee that a line of water communication through this region was indispensable and would result in the speedy completion of the work. It was the conception of Gen. Washington, and, like everything that came from him, had stood the test of time and scrutiny, and, though abandoned for a season under the mistaken notion that railroads had supersoded the necessity for it, that notion was now entrely exploded. It was now apparent that the fallure of Washington's fellow-citizens to carry out his pian for their aggrandisement, and leaving it to be Witt Clinton to execute in New York, had transferred the seat of empire and of commerce from the Chesapeake to the North river. The Eric canal transported more successfuls in the six months it was open annually than all the trunk lines of railway from Canada to the Balizo, and a single canal-boot carried more freight than the largest burden train.

Railroads could not, therefore, compute with

and a single canal-boat carried more freight than the largest burden train.

Rallroads could not, therefore, compute with water lines in this business; but as the means of transportation of all kinds were inadequate to the demands of the day, there was practically no competition with them. Hence their charges were extertionate, and they became great and controlling monopolies in the prime nocessities of life. The effect was ruinous to the producer and disastrous to the consumer, and at the same time put the Government itself in the hands of the monopolies.

Ing monopoles in the prime necessities of lin. The effect was ruinous to the producer and disastrous to the consumer, and at the same time put the Government itself in the hands of the monopolics.

Mr. Blair reproduced the facts from Mr. Windom's report, showing the wisdom, economy and necessity of the works recommended by the transpartation committee, and gave some account of how this particular line had been included in the resolutions of that committee, and dwelt at length on the statement of the committee, to the effect that great as the expenditure would be to emplete the works recommended by them, it was not equal to the loss annually incurred by the country for the want of them, and hence he argued that for the Government to refuse to make them on secount of the expense would be greater folly than for a farmer to refuse to expend for a resping-machine, or other implements, the price which he would save at every harvest.

So far from the public debt being an objection to the expenditure, it constituted the controlling reason for it, because the magnitude of the debt required that our resources should be carefully husbanded, and hence that promp; measures should be taken to put a stop to the enormous losses to which we are subjected by the inadequate means of transportation afforded to our procuce, and the extertianate charges to which it is subjected by the monopoly corporations which now control it.

Nor did it follow that the large expenditure proposed frew with it large political power to the Administration, or necessarily involved great corruption and abuse. As matters now stood, the political power of the country was escendially in the hands of the fresponsible corporate power. Nor could it be wrested from this power while has been suggested to enable the people to exert his under the power of their power of the country was escendially in the hands of the fresponsible corporate power with the measure is that it is she only practicable one which has been suggested to enable the people to exert their u

THE NEBRASEA SUFFERERS. and Gen. James S. Brisbin have been appointed by the State Ald Society to proceed to New York and solicit subscriptions in aid of our sufferers. The weather continues cold, and causes much

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARKAN SAS IMBROGLIO.

sas matter. Heretafore the contest has rested between Garland and Smith. The latter telegraphed to his friends here yesterday, isquiring whether he would be sustained in placing himself in such a position as to allow his arrest by the Garland faction, and thereby force a conflict between the two parties. The tenor of his dispatch indicated some anxiety and doubt regarding the intentions of the President. The reply to it was of a pacific nature, and advised Smith that the President is of the equalon that both parties to the contest should avoid collision and abide the result of the judgment of Congress in a passive and neutral way. The reason for this reply is that Smith, who it is deknowledged was elected Lieuteannt Governor, will soon disappear as the sas matter. Heretofore the contest has rested and neutral way. The reason for tast reply is that Smith, who it is acknowledged was elected Lieutenant Governor, will soon disappear as the prominent figure-head in the controversy. Governor Brooks has been telegraphed for to come to Washington without delay, for the purpose of presenting his claims, to Congress. Alcests. Poland and Wood, of the House committee, will report that the constitution of 1898 is still legality in force, and that the recent proceedings by which the Garinet constitution was alleged to have been adopted were illegal and revolutionary. This will give Brooks a claim for recognition by Congress, and will force upon that body the necossity of deciding under the committee we report whether Baxter or Brooks was elected Governer in 1872. The resolution under which Judge Poland's committee made its investigations was carefully drawn by General B. F. Batter, and is now construed to be sufficiently comprehensive to give the committee authority to report upon the validity of the recent election for the adoption of the so-called Gariand constitution. This latest

The power of the Speakership, which partakes of a limited monarchy, is already seen in the advecacy of the present Speaker for President, while the incoming party is busily debating the Speakership as their greatest present prise. This office amounts to a dictatorship, after the election of a popular Parliament. The great popular body commits its organization to one of its own number, and whom he is apt to be may be shown from what has been. Fernando Wood was the last Democratic candidate. Dawes was Blaine's competitor. If Dawes and Wood were the two highest rival alternatives, no wonder Wood looms up again so formidably that Sunset Cox is all beside himself with defianche. On more than two occasions the elections of a Speaker has arrested the whole course of logislation for months, incited the country to outbreak, and astonished the English-speaking race with the spectacle of national rage over an office merely that of a moderator, which, in England, is continued over between Parliaments, and, like a reading clerk or a deputy sorgolast-tarms, chosen for fitness in things vocal and manual. The clerk of Congress called a recent Congress to order amidst hullabatoc and riot, where James Breeks was the patriot of the hour. The Speaker, for his action in making committees, has been fleredly denounced by Job Stevenson and others, on apparently no higher ground. Amongst the questions here is the reduction of the Speakership to a moderatorship, and the appointment of committees by a commission picked from the Congress. It will be remeabered that Mr. Colfax claimed, as Speaker, to his action of Sherman was made the The power of the Speakership, which partake protect for advertising the Helper book.—a book which might have been called "The Joke," as the author's subsequent renegade book was called "No Joke"—and that Sherman's defeat involved the rise of Pennington in his place, who notoriously regulated the House by the use of a page faulillar with the manual.—Gath in Chicago Tribuac.

A new scheme has been submitted to the Poare accounted for by postmasters who are konest and attentive, but the Foat Office Department has neither record nor duplicate of the bills, and the only knowledge that the Department has that the bills have been sent is a receipt from a postmaster of the amount. The difficulty hitherto in endeavoring to change this system has been that no check upon the postmasters could be devised which would not require a greater expenditure than the contemplated saving. The new plan which is submitted to the Department by Mr. McGrath, of the Chicago offices, or the ports where forein mails enter, shall make a record of all foreign unguid matter received at their respective offices, and that this amount shall be charged to the postmasters; of the offices designated. The exchange offices are to render a quarterly statement of the amount of unpaid matter of the Post Office Department, and the postmasters at the place of destination are also to render quarterly statements of the amount collected. Those statements, the postmasters have been attentive and honest, should exactly correspond. The exchange offices are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco. The estimated additional expense for ciefk hire at these exchange offices is \$13,000, and the amount of saving expected to be realized from the proposed new system is \$700,000.

JESSE D. BRIGHT AND THE PRESI-

JESSE D. BRIGHT AND THE PRESI-DENCY. I observe that the Hon. Jesse D. Bright has abandoned Covington and taken up his residence

To the loyal people of the Republic, whose nemories extend back to the drams of the war,

will learn of Mr. Mullett's resignation with re-

Information has been received here to the effect that's treaty of smity, peace, commerce and in-

Preparations are making to bring to the soties of Congress methods and plans of G. A. Kar-

AND THE SPEAKERSHIP-FOREIGN POST AGE-REVENUE SERVICE - APPROPRIA TIONS-PEACE IN THE ISLAND OF HAYT!

-PRAISE OF MR. MULLETT, &c.

may be, its candidate. Who he may be is an important question, and not without its difficulties. No one cise may have thought of Mr. Bright as an eligible candidate; yet Mr. Bright may have thought very much in that connection of himself. Several may have imagined that there are certain things in his antocedents which would percemptorily forbid his selection. It may not have cocurred to him that they are as importative as others have supposed. Whatever a man's political sins may have been, he is always sure of his own forgiveness.—Cincinnali Gazette.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The appropriation bills are nearly similar to those of last year, there being very little debat-

that's treaty of amily, peace, commerce and in-tegrity of territory has been considued between Hayti and Bominica, and was signed on the Sth Instant by the representatives of the two Govern-ments. The convention will fix the new bound-ary between the two countries, and Hayti agrees to pay Dominica \$100,000 per amnum on account of customs duties. By this treaty Becninica surren-ders all hope of annexation or ceding of any per-tion of her territory to a foreign nation, and with it ends all projects for colonizing her soil.

WHERE IS SAYLER! The St. Louis Republican intimates decidedly that the Hon Milton Sayler is all right for hard money. The Enquirer says distinctly that he is all right for soft mency. How in the world is it expected that the public will make up its mind, with the authorities thus disagracing? Mr. Sayler should be called home, and made to sub-mit to an interview, or cross-examination, or semething.

DISCONTENTED TEXANS. A delegation of Texans will arrive here in a few days to protest against the recent removal of officers in that State, and they will represent that the newly-elected officers cannot give the necessary bonds.

THE LATE STORM. DAMAGE IN TENNESSEE. MEMPHIS, Nov. 25 .- The storm Sunday last did onsiderable damage in the southeastern portion f this county, unrouting several houses and detroying fences and timber. A man, his wife and three children, while driving home through New Conneale bettom, were overtaken by the storm and a tree blown across the carriage, literally crushing it, without injuring the occupants.

THE EFFECTS AT TUSCUMBIA. New York, Nev. 25,-A dispatch from Tus-numbia last night says the storm on Sunday evening was the most disastrons in its effect upor the surrounding country. Houses were unreafed and fences blown down in every direction. Large trees were torn from the ground and carried meny yards by the storm, crushing cabins and ut-houses as they went. After the tornado left Tusoumbia it seems to

have spent its force or risen above the houses; then having apparently gained new strength, it came down upon the farm of Henjamin Wilson, six miles from here, and totally destroyed his residence, corn crib and gin-house. It them passed up the stream, known as Pond creek, veling thousands of forest trees. Some miles further on the farmhouse and out buildings of Wilkes Davidson, a well-known citixen, were destroyed, as was also the home of Ira Jarnian, an extensive farmer. Scores of negro cabins were blewn down, and two black men killed. Several others were slightly wounded. The loss to Tuscumbia is fully as much as at first

reported. Among the property destroyed were two grist-mills, which supplied the town with meal, and want of this article of food is begin-ning to be severely felt. Many of the houses that were not blown entirely down have been renered unfit for habitation, and nearly every suliding in the place has been more or less damgod. The provisions are giving out. The train which went over the embankment at spring creek on the night of the storm remains in he same position. The broken bridge cannot be

repaired for some days, and all trains for Mem-phis are delayed several hours. The baggage-master and fireman who went over the bank with the train are now out of danger, but the condition of the engineer is still critical. All those who were wounded by falling buildings are doing well. Many of the buildings which remain standing prove, upon examination, to be in an un-safe condition, and several of them will have to AID FOR TUSCUMBIA. BOSTON, Nov. 25.—In response to a telegram rom Tuscumbia, Mayor Cobb has received a

will be forwarded at once. Numerous accounts of suffering in the South and West have elicited very general expressions of sympathy here-THE WORKINGMEN.

number of contributions for the sufferers, which

THENTON, N. J., Nov. 25,-Another large meet ing of potters was held to night to oppose a reduction of wages. A committee was appointed to meet the bosses to consult upon a reduction. They claim that they receive less wages than be-fore the rebellion, and under a low tariff. They may, if forced to yield, they will consider that a | has dismissed the Mayor and Deputies of the high tariff means monopoly and low wages, and a town of Melun from office because they signed an address recommending electors to rote according

strong speeches were delivered.

A GENERAL STRIKE AGREED UPON. NEW YORK, Nov. 25.-The 'Longshoremen's Union met to-night. The committee appointed last night to wait on the merchants reported having done so, but had been unable to effect a comromise. After a lengthy discussion it was re-lived that a general strike should take place on

Friday morning next. A report was current on Tuesday that the French Steamship Company had given in to the striking longshoremen, but the truth is the caper, was unwilling to have his ship stowed by any ployment of unionists for the time. The company does not intend to accede to the demand of the Tongshoremen, and the strike continues in the same state as the past few days.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

falo, New York, decided upon as the place for

holding the next triennial meeting of the General Grand Chapter. At 12 o'clock the Chapter adjourned until 3 p m., and were immediately conducted in a body to the residence of Mrs. James E. Polk, and each member of the General Grand Chapter introduced to Mrs. Polk, Mrs. G. W. Hall, and Governor and Mrs. John C. Brown, by M. E. John W. Frizzell,

elected: General Grand High Priest, M. E. Elbert H. English, of Arkaneas; G. G. A. P. John W. Frizzell, of Tennessoo; G. G. K. Robert F. Howers, of Iowa; G. G. Treasurer, C. F. Chapman, of Massachusetts; G. G. Secretary, C. G. Fox, of New York; G. G. C. H., Noble D. Larner, of District of Columbia; G. G. R. A., C. H.

CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY. BRIDGETON, N. J., Nov. 23.—The Centennial party began this evening at five o'clock. At 7:30 o'clock the exercises opened, Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, president of the executive committee, presiding. Addresses were made by Governor Parker, Thomas H. Dudley, esq., and Judge in which the tea party was held. The station was finely decorated and there is a large room filled with relies, which was throughl by visitors. One hundred and fifteen tea tables, one repre senting each township in Cumberland county, were attended by young ladies dressed in revolutionary costumes. The festivities were kept up ern railroads, which brought large numbers of people to this city. South Jersey seems to have given up everything else for the time being to make the celebration a success. To-morrow it is expected that the people of the whole surround-ing country will be here.

Drug Exchange held a meeting to-day, and adopted a resolution appointing committees rep-resenting each branch of the business to consider what Congressional action is desirable to protect their interests by tariff modifications.

ommending that Congress repeal the custom tax or the so-called discriminating duty of ten per cent. additional on all merchandise, product or growth of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, when the same is imported from ports During a heated political discussion at Bur-lington, Indians, on Monday, three mon were stabbed with a pocket-knife by a man named

Wightman, who then attempted to escape, but A party of 'longshoremen in New York at tacked a number of Italians, Tuesday, who had been working at the reduced rates, and in the melee one of the former was severely stabbed. Wesley Underwood, sentenced to be hanged at Palmyrs, Mo., Friday next, for the murder of Richard Menifec, in 1871, hanged himself in jail Tuesday night.

A special to the Richmond Dispatch says the trial of two nearces, Austin Hill and Cornelius Williams, at Jackson, N. C., for the murder of Wm. Presson, bridge-keeper at Weldon, N. C., was concluded yenterday, and a verdet of guilty of murder in the first degree returned by the jury. Both were sentenced to be hung. The murder was committed for the number of rob.

amount of \$25,000 during the past ten yours. He

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ROUGH TREATMENT OF NEWSPAPER MEN IN SPAIN-THE CARLISTS AGAIN BEFORE IRUN-RUSSIA'S POLICY TOWARDS GER-MANY AND SPAIN-AFFAIRS IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

HENDAYE, Nov. 28 .- Buckland and Macgahen, correspondents of the New York Times and Her-old, were arrested while crossing the Santiago river, notwithstandidg they had passports. These the efficer making the arrests refused to exam-ine. The correspondents were subjected to great indignity in Fentarabla. They were comined in a privy for three hours, and then removed to a cell swarming with vermin. An order was received for their release to-day, Macgahen was detained, however, because he used some threat-ening language towards the mayor of Fontarabia. The latter has begun a civil action against Macgahen, but it is supposed that the complaint

A REPULSE AT SAN MARCIA Manusp. Nov. 25 .- A body of Carlists attacked San Marcia to-day, but were repulsed with heavy

CARLISTS AGAIN AT HUB.

Another large force of Carlists has again surrounded Irun and approached within fifty yards of the walls of the city. They opened a heavy fire to-day, to which the garrison replied with

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE KINEALY LIBEL CASE. LONDON, Nov. 25,-The libel case of Mrs. Pit-endreigh against Dr. Kinealy, in London, came on for trial to-day. The plaintiff failed to produce evidence proving that Kinealy was editor of the Englishman, the paper in which the alleged libelous article was published, and the case was dismissed. Arthur Orton was in court for the purpose of testifying, but his evidence being un-necessary, he was returned to Mill Bank prison.

A MAD HHINOCEROS.

A rhinoceroe in the Zoological Garden, weighng seven tons, fatally gored two of the keepers

MIDLAND COUNTIES HANDICAP. The great Midland Countie's handicap, at the Warwickshire and Leamington hunt meeting, was

won by Louise Victoria. A RIOT ON SHIPBOARD. Lownon, Nev. 26.—As the American ship Nancy Pendiston was leaving the harbor of Cardiff yesterday a disturbance broke out on board. A steam tug which was passing heard reports of firearms and one of the ship's crew afterwards shouted a man was shot. A fight was going on with axes and several men were shockingly wounded. The ship proceeded to sea and no further particulars could be obtained by the tag which was obliged to return to her dock.

SENTENCED FOR SWINDLING. PARIS, Nev. 25 .- Clement Duvernois, tried for swindling operations in connection with the Terand sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of one thousand france. Jau-et, convicted on the same charge, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and five hundred france fine. Capron and Rosetti, two other accomplices, in default of their appearance before the court, were con-demned each to five years' impresonment and a fine of three thousand france.

M. M. Fornered Barre and Alexander Duvern-vis, implicated in the same affair, were acquitted. MINISTEF DAVIS.

Bancroft Davis, United States Minister to Gor-

many, who has been in this city a few days, leaves to-morrow for Berlin. A MAYOR PIRMIRRUD. Panis, Nov. 25 .- The Micister of the Interior

to their political principles.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Pall Mall Gazette has a special dispatch from St. Petereburg, stating that Russia is desirous of enlarging the scope of the new conference on the international usages of war by making resolutions applicable to a wider territory. The South American states will be invited

will be represented at the conference. PORMAL REGOGNITION OF SPAIN London, Nov. 26.—Dispatches from Berlin say Prince Gortschakoff has directed the Russian representative at Madrid to report without delay on the progress of Marshal Serrano's Govern-ment toward the consolidation of its powers, with

a view to formal recognition. The Standard states there is reason to believe that the recent interviews between Hismarck and Gortschakeff resulted in the removal of their personal diffiguities; also, in the adoption of a common policy by Russia and Germany, in conse-quence of which the former will speedily recogsize the present Government of Spain, Russia's previous refusal to do so having been swing to Bortschakoff's personal influence.

ITALY.

Hour, Nov. 25.—Biaucheri, the ministerial candidate, was to-day elected president of the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 64 over Deprets,

the nomince of the Left. GERMANY. YON ARNIM'S BURVESLLANCE BELAKED. Burlin, Nov. 25.—The Government has re-laxed the rigor of Count Von Armin's imprison-ment. He is no longer under police surveillance.

THEATY OF COMMERCE WITH SPAIN to the 26th instant have been received. The pre-liminary negotiations for a treaty of amity and commerce between Spain and the Dominican re-public have been successfully concluded. The principal clause provides for the perfect neutrality

of San Domingo in all matters pertaining to Cuba. The treaty between Hayti and San Bo-mingo has not yet been signed. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS AGREED UPON. CITY OF MEXICO, NOV. 17, VIB. HAVANA.-A ajority of the Legislatures of the States of the Mexican Republic have approved of the estab-lishment of a Senato-chamber. They have also

approved of other constitutional reforms, which are to be declared integral parts of the Constithe City Councils, which was published last tution, commencing September 16,1875. THE DIRECT CABLE,

RVE BEACH, N. H., Nov. 25.—An official of the
Direct Cable Company is here awaiting the arrival of the steamship Faraday at Torbay, in order to make a final completion of the enterprise. Plans have been prepared and proposals issued for a building for a cable station, to be two stories high. In addition to the operating rooms, there will be accommodations for the manager

and some of the principal electricians. The build-ing is to be completed by January 18. DISPATCHES PROM THE PARADAY Lownon, Nov. 25.—A telegram from the cable steamer Faraday, dated yesterday, may opera-tions were delayed by unfavorable weather. Another dispatch, dated to-day, says the gale is not abating. We shall bucy cable. Depth of water via fathous.

Fifty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold yesterday as follows: Steamboat, 6,000 tons at 85.50; grate, 12,000 tons at \$5.50, \$5.25 \$5.2354; egg 60,000 tons at \$5.70; stove, 20,000 tons at \$5.25 chestnut, 6,000 tons at \$4.87 \@\$5. Charles Lucia, Inte president of the de Palisade Pire Insurance Company of Jersey City,

attempted to commit suicide.

at the Academy of Music, with brilliant success. The audience was the largest of the season, filling every portion of the house. Evacuation day was observed by a display of bunting on the national, State and municipal buildings and hotels, and a parade of veterans, who numbered only sixteen men. A militia regi-ment entertained the veterans subsequently at a

A shock of an earthquake was distinctly fell at Salem and Newburyport, Massachusetts, last Tuesday. The wave moved apparently form west to east, rocking houses, rattling crockery, and causing some consternation.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Detective Wren, of Richmond, Virginia, has been over-ruled. Exceptions filed by counsel, and the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals. A special to the Chicago morning papers from Springfield, Illinois, stating that the Chicago Inter-Ocean was to be published at the State capital after the 1st of January, is pronounced NO. 290.

POLITICAL.

THE BORSEY RESOLUTION OF INVESTIGATION.
LITTLE BOCK, Nov. 25.—The House to-day passed the Senate joint resolution for a committee to investigate the election of Senator Dorsey.

INDIANA.

A FORESTRY ON DAY VOCUMERS.

TRESA HAUTE, Nov. 25.—A letter, purporting o have been written by Hon. D. W. Voorhoeand discussing various political issues, was pub-lished in the Indianapolis Journal to-day. Voorhees pronounces the letter a forgery in every line

NEW JERSEY. CITIZENS' STATE CONVENTION.
THENTON, N. J., Nov. 25.—At the State comvention of new citizen electors of the State of New Jersey, held to-day in this city, to appoint delegates to the national convention to be held in Washington city, Decomber 2, the following delegates were appointed: Elias S. Bay, of Essex; John D. Bagwell, of Union: J. M. Herbert, of Mercer. An executive committee of nine were appointed to control the organization in this

NEW HAMPSIMBE. A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 25.—A Democratic State convention will be held here on the 8th of January and a Prohibition State convention early in December. The Republican State committee meets here December 1, at which time State and other conventions will be appointed.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

A MATIONAL GUBBERGY PLATFORM. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Indianapolis says between fifty and sixty gentlemen met here to-day to take measures to found a new national political party based upon a national currency platform. Horace H. Day, of New York, Alexander Campbell, of Illinois, Alexander Troupe, of Connecticut, and L. A. Wood, of Kentucky, were among the most prem nept men in attendance. James Buchanan, of Indianapolis, was elected president; S. O. Wood and two Indianians were chosen vice presidents A committee of thirteen was appointed to make a

declaration of principles and to report this even The platform is understood to be very brief, re affirming in effect the financial plank of national banks and the substitution of legal tenders into convertable notes. A preliminary national meeting will be held in Cleveland in March or April next when the propriety of neminating a Presidential candidate will be discussed. Indiana Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Kontnoky, New York and Ohio were represented. Letters were received from Geo. P. Drew, New Jersey, Henry Carey Baird, Philadelphia, John A. Thompson

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 25.—The Independent Convention this evening adopted the following as a basis of union for the new political party: ing as a basis of union for the new political party:
First. It is the duty of the Government to
establish a monetary system hased upon public
faith and resources of the nation, and adapted to
the demands of logitimate business. To this end
the circulating notes of all National and State
banks, as well as all local currency, should be
withdrawn from circulation and puper money
issued by the Government directly to the people,
without intervention of any banking corporation,
which money shall be a legal-tender in payment
of all debts, public and private, duties on impor's
included. This memory to be interchangeable at
the option of the holder with registered Government bonds, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 365 per cent per annum.

Second. The interest on the present public debt,
and that portion of the principal of the same
which is by expressiverum of law creating it payable in coin, shall be so paid.

It was resolved to hold a National convention
at Cleveland, March 11, 1875, to perfect a plat-

as Cleveland, March 11, 1875, to perfect a plat form and appoint the time and place for the National Independent Convention to nominate a President and Vice-President, A National Execu-

tion adjourned.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25 .- The murderers of Ohris topher Harris, near Bethany, Butler county, Sunday night, confessed to-day. They are William and Jane Harris, his father and mother, and Jacper, Samuel and James Harris, his three brothers. The family are very stupid, ignorant and has been common. They say Christopher committed an indecent offence on Sunday night, and his brothers took him out to a wood pile and killed

him for it. The parties concerned, five in num-ber, are under arrest, and the young girls of the family are under guard. THE BEECHER-TILTON SUIT. New Your, Nov. 25.—The atterneys for Beecher have signed a consent to set down the argument on a bill of particulars before the Court of Appeals for December 1. Tilton's counsel any other than yell ask the City Court on Fri.

nounce that they will ask the City Court on Fri-day next to direct the district attorney to proceed promptly with the trial of the indictment against wille to the News says Judge Montero ordered Mr. Brown's entile to be delivered to him which

was done. Brown paid one dollar per head to the

senitentiary, and who broke tail in Brownsville Brown's cattle. GALVESTON, Nov. 25.—A special from Hous-ton says: In the District Court the suit of Bayman vs. Central Hallroad Company, for damages for

loss of his arm, was decided, the jury awarding Boyman \$10,000. A motion for a new trial was made by the company's attorney, but it was not granted. The case will, probably, be appealed to the Supreme Court. AN EDITOR ASSASSINATED. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—D. B. Frink, ex-editor of the Truckee Republican, was shot and

instantly killed at Truckee, Nevada, last night, by an unknown man. Frink was a member of the vigilance committee of that place. MEMPHIS, Nov. 25.-Charles Benson (white) and Hattle Neal (colored) were committed to atl to-day in default of bail for having intermarried.

has been held in \$1,000 bail to answer a charge of libel preferred by George E. Hall, a member of

The Franklin Institute has awarded fifty-five Mayor Stokely presented to the Councils yes-terday a communication from the Fire Insurance Companies doing tusiness in this city for a reorganization of the fire alarm telegraph sys-tem, which was established eighteen years since,

has not been improved by new inventions, and has now become unreliable. The matter was re-THADDEUS STEVENS ESTATE.

nephew of "the Great Commoner." In this connection it becomes a matter of interest to recall the fact that the old Commoner gave to deceased (by his last will and tostament) an annuity of \$503, estate would have reverted to him; otherwise the estate would have to go to the founding of an orphan asylum for the use of all denominations, orpham asylum for the use of all denominations, races and colors. Insumuch as Col. Stevens did not comply with the conditions of the will, the entire estate (barring a few small bequests) will go to the founding of a great orphus asylum in Lancaster. The estate is variously estimated to be worth from \$100,000 to \$150,000. The will designated the southern section of Lancaster—south of East or West King street—as the locality for the asylum; and we understand that certain parties in that section are now ready to give the land just as soon as the escentors, Hon. O. J. Dickey, Hon. Edward McFherson and Hon. A. E. Roberts, are ready to proceed with the building.

POLITICAL HISTORY.
Commenting upon the position of the Presiden and the pext Congress, the Pittsburg Commercial

balanced as to be close and doubtful. The Congress elected in 1838, two years after Van Buren's political triumph, was practically against him. The Whigs carried the House in 1846, along with Harrison, but lost it in 1842. The Congress chosen in 1846 was against Policy so was that of 1840 and 1840 a in 1846 was against Polk; so was that of 18 against Taylor, and that of 1854 against Piero and of 1854 against Buchanan. The Georgeow 1868 was against Johnson, and the Democrat gained largely in 1870. It is, therefore, both imprising that the Forty-fourth Congress show be against President Grant, but it is some satifaction to remember that the Senate remains N publican, and no obnestinas political measure can be foisied upon the people by the Democrat majority in the Lower House.